

Today

Should Be 1,000,000 to 1.
U. S. Passenger Service.
One Week to Live.
Soldiers and Heroes.

By ARTHUR BRISBANE

(Copyright, 1920.)
In Wall Street the betting is 5 to 1 on Harding. The question is: What generous soul is putting up the one without the slightest chance of getting it back?

The issue in this election is the war League of Nations, which would take from the United States the independence that it won in 1776, and hand it back to a group of foreign nations controlled by England.

That the people of the United States will not vote to give up their independence for a 1,000,000 to 1 (not 5 to 1) bet.

Thanks to Mr. Burleson, Government ownership of passenger service has begun—in a small way, it is true, but in the right place. Contracts have been let to a Chicago firm, and flying cars with wicker chairs, enclosed in glass and steel, will carry passengers as well as mail, and the United States will be the owner of the transportation.

As soon as the thing is a success, "private ownership" will step in and kindly explain that the Government is not able to do anything well. It is to be hoped that those who are in charge of the Government will have the energy, once started, to keep on.

The most weak-kneed thing ever heard of was done by the Democratic Administration in handing back railroads to private owners, after spending billions of the people's money rebuilding and re-equipping the roads and paying the highest profit to the private owners.

Mayor McSwiney has gone without food for thirty-four days. His mental courage and interest in the fight that he is making may keep him alive ten days more. He probably cannot live longer than that.

He probably will die in the course of the coming week if England's attitude does not change. Meanwhile, the Irish correspondent of the London Times, owned by the son of an Irish woman, says that if McSwiney dies it will make it impossible for the Irish and English difficulty to be successfully arranged or compromised.

That, undoubtedly, is true. Every Irishman feels toward McSwiney now as though he were his own son or brother. When he dies, every Irishman will feel that he has been murdered.

The harm that will be done to England and to English representatives in Ireland, should McSwiney die, is clear to everybody. What good England hopes to achieve by allowing him to die is not clear here. There must exist an undercurrent of hatred in England not understood in this country.

"News," so-called, from Russia tells of serious rioting against the Bolshevik government at Petrograd and "six of the Bolshevik commissioners" drowned. This is a variation in news of that kind. Usually Lenin kills Trotsky, or Trotsky kills Lenin. Neither has done that for some months.

Another kind of news representing facts more closely, says the Russians are getting together an army of four millions and three-quarters, and that General Wrangel, who was supposed to restore ancient conditions and force payment of Russian bonds, has again been kicked out of the place where he most recently was.

All of this does not affect the United States much, as long as we keep our men out of Siberia and our country out of the League of Nations.

But when you read about that Russian army of four and three-quarters millions, you understand how glad other countries would be if they could trap old Uncle Sam into the League of Nations, and make it his business to take care of that Bolshevik crowd and finance that war.

Two more flying men in the Government mail service are killed burned to death. This fills with horror those that learned to read quite calmly about death in war. Friends of the dead flyers have the satisfaction of knowing that they were soldiers and heroes in the truest sense, men fighting to achieve progress for all time—not fighting against other men, in quarrels to be renewed indefinitely.

Every tunnel built, almost every great building, means one to a hundred workmen's deaths. Perhaps occasional dramatic death in the flying service will cause the public to appreciate the heroes of industry killed every week in blast furnaces, tunnels, railroad construction, with no hands playing and no newspapers to praise them.

HARDING TO SPEAK IN BALTIMORE SEPT. 27

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Senator Harding's campaign speech in Baltimore was fixed for September 27, by his itinerant managers today. On September 28 the Republican nominee will speak in Wheeling, W. Va., and the day following in Ashland, Ky.

The Senator's New York visit has been tentatively scheduled for October 23 or 25, after arrangements for the leasing of Madison Square Garden, where he will make his main speech, are still pending.

It was stated at Republican national headquarters here that Elihu Root, and Charles Evans Hughes would speak at the same meeting if the tentative date proves feasible.

WEATHER:
Fair tonight and tomorrow; cooler; moderate west and northwest winds. Temperature at 8 o'clock, 66 degrees.

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WASHINGTON, THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1920.

FINAL EDITION

THREE CENTS EVERYWHERE.

BOMB WRECKED MORGAN'S BANK 17 KILLED, 200 HURT, IN WALL ST. EXPLOSION

U. S. PLANT IN ITALY SEIZED

Rebellious Workers in Charge of Factory Which Supplies Government Phones.

MILAN, Italy, Sept. 16.—Italian revolutionists have seized the works here of the Western Electric Italiana, all of the stock of which is owned by the International Western Electric Company of New York.

MAKES GOVERNMENT PHONES.
The concern, which is incorporated under the laws of Italy, manufactures a large portion of the telephone and telegraph apparatus used by the Italian Government. It has always been supervised by American representatives of the New York stockholders and uses many of the processes of manufacture that have been developed in New York for manufacturing American transmission equipment.

The Milan factory of the Western Electric Italiana was opened in 1909. It employs more than 400 Milanese. E. C. Richardson, its American manager, is at present in New York for one of his conferences with the executives of the International Western Electric Company.

U. S. JURY TO JUDGE IRELAND'S 'WRONGS'

One Hundred Persons Accept Villard Invitations to Sift Charges of Atrocities.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Ireland's wrongs, with evidence to be presented by both the Sinn Fein and British government factions to the centuries' long dispute, are to be probed and judged by Americans.

The American jury will comprise 100 prominent persons, including Senators, Representatives, judges, mayors, and leaders in professional, business, and labor circles. Oswald Garrison Villard announced today that the jury already had accepted the invitation of his magazine, The Nation, to sit in the case and sift the charges of atrocities in Ireland made against each other by Sinn Fein and the British government.

The jury will simply render an opinion as to the respective merits of such charges, and will not recommend how the Irish question might be solved.

The committee of 100 will itself select a smaller committee, which will make an impartial investigation, beginning sessions at Washington early in October, when the two sides to the dispute will be asked to offer such evidence as they may possess.

Mr. Villard said that Eamonn de Valera, president of the so-called Irish republic, was ready to appear before the committee, and that Mrs. Terence McSwiney, wife of the hunger-striking lord mayor of Cork, will cross the ocean for the same purpose. "The project does not contemplate any recommendations in regard to future political relations between Ireland and the British government," Mr. Villard said.

MAYOR CONSCIOUS, BUT IN GREAT PAIN

Begins Thirty-fifth Day of His Hunger Strike After Restless Night.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Terence McSwiney, Sinn Fein lord mayor of Cork, was in great pain when he began the thirty-fifth day of his hunger strike in the Brixton jail infirmary. His condition was officially reported "unchanged" at 4 o'clock.

McSwiney was still conscious. He spent a restless night, but dozed at intervals.

LILLIAN RUSSELL, noted actress, who announces that she will tour the country for the national Republican committee to expose the "falsity and misrepresentation of the League of Nations." She is now on her way to Marion, Ohio, to confer with Senator Harding.



VETERANS O. K. ARMY TRAINING

Bonus Resolution Favoring Per Diem Payment Considered Today.

A resolution endorsing universal military training was adopted by the Veterans of Foreign Wars at yesterday afternoon's session in Central High School.

At this morning's session a resolution was adopted urging the various States to extend the franchise to American Indians. The resolution was introduced by Lafayette Post of Brooklyn, which has five American Indians in its membership, all of whom saw service overseas in the war.

Bonus resolutions, of which there are a number from posts throughout the country, may be reached this afternoon. Most of them are for a per diem payment to men based on the length of time in service, with an additional payment for time overseas. This is the plan for which the Hearst papers have fought for many months, and which passed the House a few days ago, but was prevented from passing the Senate by pressure of other business.

It is certain that the Veterans of Foreign Wars will take vigorous action against legislation at the next session and calling on the posts throughout the country to use their influence.

(Continued on page 13, column 8.)

MINERS RETURN TO JOBS IN SCRANTON

5,000 Take Old Places in One Day—Other Workings Active.

SCRANTON, Pa., Sept. 16.—Five thousand miners in the Scranton district resumed work this morning, and indications are that the majority of the 70,000 men idle in the local district will be back at work before the end of the week.

At a session of the insurgents last night a large number voted to go back to the mines and the general sentiment expressed by the diggers was for a full resumption of work.

"We are ready to go back if the men of districts 7 and 9 do," said Epoch Williams, leader of the insurgents.

Miners employed at the Pipe Brook mine, one of the largest in the city, and workers at the Dunmore collieries of the Pennsylvania Coal Company resumed work today.

ILLINOIS VOTE IS UNCERTAIN

Outcome in Doubt on Contests for Governor and Senator.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The result of yesterday's primaries in Illinois was still in doubt early today, so far as the major candidates are concerned.

Nominations on the Republican ticket for Governor and United States Senator will not be definitely known until more complete returns are available, and the fight for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator is still uncertain.

The only sure winner is former Senator James Hamilton Lewis, who unquestionably has won the Democratic nomination for governor.

LEN SMALL LEADS.
Returns from 2,255 precincts out of 5,737 in Illinois, gave Len Small 127,235 votes to 126,828 for John G. Oglesby in the fight for the Republican gubernatorial nomination. Congressman William B. McKinley took the lead in the race for the Republican nomination for United States Senator early today when returns from 2,108 precincts in the State gave him 119,082 votes to 117,059 for Frank L. Smith.

It is certain the so-called "Tammany" faction of the Republican party, headed by Mayor William Hale Thompson, of Chicago, overwhelmingly defeated the "Regular" Republicans, headed by Gov. Frank O. Lowden, in Chicago. The Thompson ticket, headed by Small for governor and Smith for Senator, apparently has carried Chicago by approximately 100,000 votes. Leaders of the Lowden faction, however, predict that the "down-State" vote will wipe out this advantage and, with more than half the precincts still to be heard from, refuse to concede defeat.

The Thompson ticket carried for all Chicago and Cook county officers, but the result in most of the fights for State offices is still in doubt.

In 958 precincts Robert E. Burke has received 18,591 votes for the Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator while his opponent, Peter A. Waller, has 18,151.

Four Republican members of Congress and one Democratic congressman apparently have met defeat. The Republicans are Neil S. Juhl, Carl R. Chindblom, William W. Wilson, and Ira C. Copley. The Democrat is Congressman Thomas Gallagher, former speaker of the House, is in doubt on the face of present returns, as is also that of Congressman William A. Rodenberg, of East St. Louis.

By SIR PERCIVAL PHILLIPPS
International News Service.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 15, via London, Sept. 16.—A gigantic upheaval against the British throughout the Orient was foreshadowed by speeches at the Asiatic Bolshevik congress at Baku, according to information received here today.

The Turkish nationalist regime, which had large representation at the meeting, issued an official announcement that more than 1,000 delegates were present, representing the entire Islamic world.

The nationalist communiqué emphasized the fact that the speeches forecast "serious intentions of a great movement against British rule in the Orient."

The Moscow government had representatives at the congress.

In a recent exclusive interview with the International News Service, M. Tehtcherin, the bolshevik foreign minister, said that Soviet Russia would reserve a free hand for action against British interests in the Orient until Moscow and the British government entered into a direct agreement.

Tests to control the movements of battleships by wireless telegraphy have been successfully completed by the Navy Department.

The Iowa, former flagship of Admiral Sampson and once the pride of the navy, but now sadly out of date, left the League Island navy yard late last month and ever since has been maneuvering off the Chesapeake Capes, and undergoing radio tests to direct its movements by means of wireless telegraphy, the ship itself being without a crew of any kind.

The Ohio, a cruiser, has been maneuvering with the Iowa and acting as the controlling ship, sending out radio impulses to be caught and acted upon by the electrical apparatus on the Iowa.

The originator of this method of directing ships by exterior control, an invention that may revolutionize naval warfare, is John Hays Hammond, son of the noted mining engineer, who experimented with light motor boats, controlling them by radio impulses transmitted from shore.

FRENCH ENTER ALEPPO IN SYRIAN CAMPAIGN
PARIS, Sept. 16. General Gouraud, commander of the French forces in Syria, has entered Aleppo, according to advices from Damascus today.

Police Lay Blast to Anarchists; Debris and Injured Block Streets

JUNIUS SPENCER MORGAN, who was cut about the head by flying glass in an explosion which wrecked the banking house of his father, J. P. Morgan, in Wall Street today.



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STIR ORIENT TO FIGHT ENGLAND

Islamic Delegates Attend Asiatic Bolshevik Congress—Gigantic Upheaval Predicted.

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BIG CASUALTY LIST AFTER MOVIE BATTLE

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Sept. 16.—A recent movie battle resulted in heavy casualties, as shown by the filing of 160 accident and injury claims with the Workmen's State Industrial Commission.

The battle scene was filmed near here last week, several hundred actors and actresses taking part.

The heaviest casualties appear to have been suffered by the Women's Battalion of Death, by far the larger number of claims for compensation being filed today by women.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—A mighty explosion, believed by the police to have been caused either by a time bomb of terrific power or careless handling of high explosives, wrecked the magnificent offices of J. P. Morgan & Co., foremost international banking company of the world, exactly at noon today.

Thirty minutes after the explosion the police announced that seventeen were known to be dead and more than 200 injured, but it was believed that the death list would go much higher.

Two theories were held by the authorities. One was that anarchist attempted to wipe out the Morgan firm and assassinate J. P. Morgan by planting a time bomb in a wagon in front of the Broad street entrance to the firm. Another was that a Ford automobile, license No. 24,246, New Jersey, loaded with explosives, crashed into another automobile at Broad and Wall streets.

2ND EFFORT TO KILL FINANCIER

Frank Holt, Former Cornell University Professor, Shot Morgan in 1915.

The explosion which this morning wrecked the banking house of J. Pierpont Morgan, on Wall Street, marks the second attempt made on the life of Morgan.

On July 3, 1915, Morgan was attacked and shot by Frank Holt, a former professor of modern language at Cornell University, who forced his way into the Morgan summer home at Glen Cove, N. Y.

MORGAN SHOT IN GROIN.
Holt forced his way into the home at the point of two revolvers while the financier was breakfasting with his wife and Cecil Spring Rice, British ambassador to the United States.

The intruder fired twice as he entered the room, after forcing his way past the butler. Mrs. Morgan threw herself upon the assailant, holding him until she was thrust aside by her husband. With the aid of the British ambassador Morgan disarmed the man, then collapsed.

Servants subdued the man. A stick of dynamite was found in his pocket. Investigation showed that one of the bullets had struck Morgan in the groin, the other piercing his leg.

"I shot him as a service to humanity," said Holt, following his arrest. "I am willing to die for it because the war must be stopped. Morgan was the man who started it, and he could stop it at any time."

DEPRESSES STOCK MARKET.
The immediate result of the attack on Morgan was a depression in the stock market. Traders waited more details of the attack and information as to the seriousness of Morgan's wounds before venturing upon commitments. The total sales for the day were scarcely more than 200,000 shares, and those of the second hour, during which the news of the attack reached the floor, were under 75,000.

When the attack was made the only thing that saved Morgan's life was his quick action in attacking his assailant. As soon as the first shot was fired he sprang for the man, thrusting aside Mrs. Morgan and overpowering him.

After the man had finally been secured by the servants Morgan succeeded in making his way to a telephone. He called his office in New York.

"I have been shot through the stomach," he said. "Get the best doctor you can."

He was then placed on his bed and a preliminary examination made. Two New York doctors soon arrived, after a wild dash from New York by automobile. After examining the wounds they directed a search for the bullets, which were found in the hall way, thus assuring the physicians there was no need for a difficult and dangerous probing.

Due to Morgan's splendid physical condition his recovery was rapid.

BOMB THEORY STRONGEST.

Members of the bomb squad of the police department expressed the belief that the explosion was caused by a bomb. They say they have found dozens of iron slugs ranging from one to four inches in length, along Wall street. They believe that these slugs were parts of the bomb.

There were two vehicles on the Wall street side in front of Morgan's bank that were caught in the explosion. One was a horse-drawn vehicle, which was annihilated, and the other was a small touring car, which immediately burst into flames.

BOTH VEHICLES DESTROYED.

The police do not know which one of these two vehicles carried the explosives which they say may have been in the form of a bomb or may have been a high explosive for use in excavating work on some building construction in the vicinity of the Morgan bank.

More than forty persons have so far been brought to the volunteer hospital. Several of them seem to be in a dying condition.

The force of the explosion is indicated by the fact that Brooklyn bridge was seriously shaken.

BLAST CAUSES PANIC.

The blast caused a panic throughout the financial district. The New York Stock Exchange and the Curb market were both closed.

All the members of the Morgan firm escaped, but Junius Spencer Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan, was badly cut on the hands by flying glass.

The Morgan offices were completely shattered. Pedestrians in the streets were hurled from their feet.

There was intense confusion and thirty minutes after the explosion the cause of the blast was still unknown. In the meantime Wall street was filled with sensational rumors of every description. The death list was put as high as sixty by some rumors.

BLAST OCCURRED AT NOON.

...The police learned that a horse and wagon were in front of the building when the explosion occurred. The horse was killed and the wagon was blown to kindling wood. One theory of the police was that a time bomb had been placed in the wagon to go off at noon, the most likely hour of the day when Mr. Morgan would be in his office. This theory received support from the fact that the bomb exploded exactly at 12 o'clock.

Another theory was that a small motor car, filled with high explosives, collided with another automobile in the street immediately in front of the Morgan offices. The police were certain that the explosion was outside of the offices and not inside.

The Ford car was said to have borne a New Jersey license plate. According to the police version the automobile was crossing the street diagonally at Broad and Wall when another machine crashed into it.

So terrific was the force of the explosion that the police were certain it had been caused by dynamite or T. N. T. and possible a mixture of both.

It was definitely established by a close examination